

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5643 號三十四百六十五第

日五点一十年亥乙緒光

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22ND, 1875.

三年期 一月二十日英 港香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

December 20, GUSTAV ADOLPH, German M., 272, F. Ahlmann, Hamburg 20th July.
General—ED. SCHLEHRS & Co.
December 21, ANCHIES, British str., 1,304, Butler, Shanghai 1st December, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
December 21, DEXALCON, British str., 1,639, R. Brown, Liverpool 27th Oct., Port Said 11th November, Suez 13th, Penang 6th December, and Singapore 10th.
General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
December 21, MONTO, German bark, 524, J. T. WESTBERG, Whampoa 20th Dec., Ballast—SEIMSEN & Co.
December 21, FONTEYNE, British ship, 494, G. B. Taylor, Bosphorus 28th October.
Timber and Rice—CAPTAIN.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE,
DECEMBER 21st.
Lizzie, for Saigon
Kwangtung, str., for East Coast.
Minn, for Singapore.
Yangtze, str., for Shanghai.
Abelross, for Saigon.
Moor, for New York.
Armenia, for Whampoa.
Star of China, for Manila.
Peter, for Tokio.
Andreas, str., for Singapore and London.

Departures.

December 21, TERESA, for Manila.
December 21, JOHAN CARL, for Singapore.
December 21, BALGOVIND, for Whampoa.
December 21, ST. PAUL, for Bangkok.
December 21, RESOLUTION, for Touren.
December 21, YANGTZE, str., for Shanghai.

Passengers.
ARRIVED.
Per Anchors str., from Shanghai—
4 Europeans and 84 Chinese.
Per Duxbury str., from Liverpool, &c.—
Mr. and Mrs. Quin, Miss Mackenzie and son,
and 50 Chinese.

DEPARTED.
Per Yangtze str., for Shanghai—
2 Cabin and 30 Chinese.

Per Lizzie, for Saigon—
20 Chinese.
Per Kiangtung, str., for East Coast—
2 Cabin and 20 Chinese.
Per Minn, for Singapore—
20 Chinese.
Per Abelross, for Saigon—
20 Chinese.
Per Anchors str., for Singapore, &c.—
8 Cabin and 2 second.

Reports.

The British steamship Anchors reports left Shanghai on 15th December, and had light monsoon and fine weather.
The German bark Gustav Adolf reports left Shanghai on 12th Inst., experienced the usual weather throughout to the China Sea, then got strong N.E. monsoon from the Coast of Luzon and very heavy weather.

The British ship Fontenay reports left Liverpool on 27th October, Port Said on 11th November, and on the 18th, passing off the Cape of Good Hope, the 19th, with a N.W. wind, and monsoon from the N.E. monsoon on the 20th, and so made for the Palawan Passage, and Royal Charters reef on the 15th. Had light N.E. winds and fine weather until passed North Cape on the 2nd of December, from thence to Cape Bojino moderate N.E. winds and fine weather. On the 11th and 12th had heavy gale from the N.E. and a heavy sea, when the cargo shifted and the ship got into beam, got the sea off of the ship and the vessel lay to for the remainder. On the 13th the ship again headed under the gale continued. At 10 a.m. the cargo again shifted got the ship before the wind with great difficulty, but could not take the main hatches off to trim cargo, got the after hatch open and threw cargo overboard from the after part of the tween deck, and trimmed the cargo so as to all bear to the Outward Loran, when cleared the sea of risk at 1 p.m. when the vessel lay to for a quantity of rice off to trim cargo from ship to required. Left Point Dilao, Luzon, on the 18th instant, and arriving at Hongkong on the 21st, with very great difficulty, after a passage of 54 days from Bangkok.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manilla.
(For last Month's Advice.)
Vessel. From Date of arrival.
Terror (s)... Foochow... Oct. 31
A. V. (s)... Hongkong... Oct. 1
Stenor (s)... China Ports... Nov. 1
Circus (s)... Foochow... Nov. 2
Tom Morto (s)... Foochow... Nov. 2
Africa (s)... Hongkong... Nov. 5

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.
(Corresponded to Date.)
Vessel. Name From Date of arrival.
Iancreos... Onwards... March 27
Alana... Onwards... April 23
Robert Bon... Plymouth... May 3
Burke... London... June 20
Goldstrand... London... June 30
Minnesota... Christiania U.S.June 30
Iris... Hamburg... July 1
Jervis... Cardiff... July 17
Alfred... Cardiff... July 18
Hornet... Cardiff... July 24
Stefano... Cardiff... July 30
Grey... London... August 13
Sarah Nicholson... Cardiff... August 17
Parades... Cardiff... August 20
Lion... London... Sept. 4
Oscar Magnus... Cardiff... Sept. 7
Christian... Cardiff... Sept. 12
Agneta... Cardiff... Sept. 14
Geraldi... Portland O... Sept. 14
Formosa... Hamburg... Sept. 29
Sir H. Parkes... London... Sept. 29
Carrick... London... Oct. 4
Hermann... Cardiff... Oct. 4
Cardiff... Cardiff... Oct. 12
Epsom... Cardiff... Oct. 12
Ferry... Cardiff... Oct. 12
Rockwood... Cardiff... Oct. 16
Barne (s)... London... Oct. 16
British Iron... Cardiff... Nov. 1
Ezra (s)... Hamburg... Nov. 2
Surfside (s)... Liverpool... Nov. 4

Action Sales To-day.

None.

STEAM LAUNDRY FOR HIRE.

TO BE LET FOR Towing or Pictures the large, powerful Steam Launch CUM LOONG, Superior accommodation. Terms moderate. Apply to TUNG KEE & Co., 53, Praya Central, Sm 1459, Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

To be Let.

TO LET.
THE COMMERCIAL THREE-STORYED HOUSE, No. 19, Pei Street, at present in the occupation of Mr. P. H. CAMA. Possession from the 1st proximo.

TATA & CO.
In 1863 Hongkong, 21st December, 1875.

TO LET.
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES AND OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSE & CO.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND OFFICES, No. 1, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DESERRE & CO.

THE DWELLING-HOUSES, No. 13, Gage Street.

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.

THE STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 31, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Miss GABRIEL.

THE HOUSE AND OFFICES, No. 8, D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. F. DEGENALE.

Douglas Lapraik & Co., 1864 Hongkong, 21st December, 1875.

TO LET.

Possession on the 1st January, 1876.

THE PREMISES ON THE PRAYA, known as THE MEETIN' D'COFFEE & CO'S CENTRAL BUILDING.

ROZARIO & CO.

In 1867 Hongkong, 25th October, 1875.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE SEMI-DETACHED RESIDENCES Nos. 1 and 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham Head.

HOUSES ON UPON MOQUEE TERRACE.

ALL WITH GAS AND WATER Laid on.

A FIRST-CLASS GODOWN AT WANCHOI OF ABOUT 5,000 TONS CAPACITY.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD, 164, Hongkong, 28th September, 1875.

TO LET.

WITH CONCESSION ON 1st FEBRUARY next.

THE RESIDENCE "D'LEWELD," situated on Seymour Road.

The House and Grounds command a fine view of the Harbour. A good Kitchen Garden, Stabling, &c., attached.

Apply to MICAEWEN, FRICKEL & CO., 43, Queen's Road, 1868 Hongkong, 15th December, 1875.

TO LET.

SOME HOUSES ON PEDDAN'S HILL.

No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

No. 7, GARDEN ROAD, known as "HARVESTILLE."

APPLY TO DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO., 512, Hongkong, 4th October, 1875.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN ON THE PRAYA, Wanchoi.

APPLY TO S. E. BURROWS & SONS, 633, Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

K. D. CHASTEL.

W. 17, WINDHAM STREET.

Next to the "Daily Press" Office.

N.B.—Mr. EVERETT obtained the Certificate of Merit at the Dublin Exhibition, 1862.

3m 1624 Hongkong, 1st November, 1875.

FOR SALE.

DWELLING HOUSES No. 1 and No. 2, St. John's Place.

APPLY TO S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

5 E. BURROWS & SONS.

17, WINDHAM STREET.

Next to the "Daily Press" Office.

N.B.—Price Lists and Samples on application.

4m 1625 Hongkong, 16th December, 1875.

TO LET.

THE Premises known as "THE WOOD LANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.

APPLY TO REMEDIOS & CO.

181, Hongkong, 22d January, 1875.

TO LET.

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EXTRACTS.

SOLSTICE.
BY SUSAN COOKE.

I sit at evening's scatred close,
A hulking of the summer tide;
All single-pot of the pot,
No single-pot of the pot.
Has fallen to the rose's pride,
Sweet sire, sweet harmonies of hue,
Surgeon, comes me, everywhere,
The music of the whale and deus
My sense steal; my reason wane,
And sing a lullaby to case.
But vainly do the warm ains sing,
The whale's song's repudiate breath,
A chill blast at frosty morn,
Snakes on my heart, and, smoldering,
I see the beauty changed to death.
After I sat it down and rise,
This trifles and icy shape,
It shuns the blue, it dims the skies,
Amid the Summer and it eris;
I come, and there is no escape!

III.

I sit beneath a laden sky,
And mid the pell and droned snow,
My feet are on the graves where lie
The bones of those who died.
So long, so very long,

The whining wind is fierce and strong;
Its cry is like a human wail,
But in my heart it rings this ring:
"Not long, O Lord! O Lord! long!"

Surely thy Spring-tide and prevail!

Out of the darkness and the cold,
Out of the winter death I lea,
And, though I have no place to go,
The promise stills entreated.

A vision of the Summer green.

Oh! left in death, what plucked from pain,
Distant vision, left to see!
Up the long hill we press and strain;
We can bear all things and attain,
If once our faces turn to Thee!

ANECDOTES OF DOUGLAS JERROLD:

In London Society, "The True Story of Punch" is continued, and we select an extract:

A score of stories of Jerrold occur to me, though it is too late to add any new ones to the record, for his wit and humour have been carefully collected and published. There are a few good things, however, which will bear repetition. "Nature has written honest man upon his face," said a person trying to make interest for his friend with Jerrold. "Then Nature must have had a very bad pen," was the prompt reply. Everybody knows how he roved himself upon a pompous top, who had made himself often conspicuously at a club dinner where scoop's head was a favourite dish. Pushing his plate aside, the stranger exclaimed, "Well, I say, sheep's head for ever!"

"What egotism!" remarked Jerrold. This, no doubt, led up to a kindred flash of wit on another occasion, at the expense of a literary friend of Jerrold's, who had just ordered some "sheep's-tail soup, water." "Ah," said Jerrold, looking up, and smiling, with his great eyes, "extremes meet sometimes."

There was an old "gentleman" who drove a very slow pony, a ramshackled gig, and he was anxious one day to pay Jerrold a little special attention. The humorist was on his way to the station from his house. "Ah, Mr. Jerrold," said the old gentleman, "shall I give you a lift?" "No, thank you," said Jerrold, "I am a burr." In the country, on a visit, Jerrold was told, among other gossip, of a young man in the neighbourhood, named Ure, who had cruelly jilted his sweetheart. "Ure seems to be a lass 'un," said Jerrold. At a ball, seeing a very tall gent'eman waltzing with a very short lady, Jerrold said, "There's a mile dancing with a milestone." The author of an epic poem entitled "A Descent into Hell" used to worry Jerrold very much. At last the wit grew irritated with the poet, who, bounding upon him with the question, "Ah, Jerrold! have I seen you seen my 'Descent into Hell?'" was answered with quick asperity, "No; I should like to!" That author is a white-headed old gentleman now, and may be seen at almost any theatrical "first night" just as a few years ago, you might have seen Horace Mayhew. "The Castle Lectures," said Mark Lemon to me, as we were passing an old tavern in Bowes street, "were partly written in that house." "Indeed," I replied, "Blanchard Jerrold says that some of them were written on a bed of sickness." "That may be," said Mark Lemon; "but Jerrold was in very good form, physically, when he wrote the best of them, in this very street."

DENOUNCEMENT OF HAND-SHAKING IN FRANCE.

A society has been formed in France, under high auspices, for abolishing the English custom of shaking hands. "Le shake hands" as the act in question is pleasantly called, had become quite a familiar gesture among the French, but it is now discovered that this mode of salutation is vulgar. We even find it stated by a writer, who has made this subject one of his special studies, that it is "destructive of all honourable and profitable association between men." Still less is this "offensive manual act" to be thought of between men and women, but it is above all between parents and children that the practice of shaking hands, or, as the members of the new society

put it, "taking the body by the arm," as though the arm were a sort of handle to the body—most reprehensible. This custom against which the authority of the Church has at last been invoked is said by the authors of this movement to have been originally invented by the Freemasons, and to have been generally introduced in England as a cheap and convenient means of carrying favour at elections. It may be hoped that in proposing a solemn renunciation of one of the most characteristic of English customs our French friends are not preparing to throw off the very numerous ideas, words, and practices which they have thought fit to borrow from us. The late Dr. Verrier, in his "Mémoire d'un Bourgeois de Paris," frankly admits that cleanliness was introduced into France by the English after the year 1815. A return to the ancient custom of saluting by an inclination of the head will, it is said, fit those who pledge themselves to it into association with the good and great of former times. The chief ostensible promoter of the movement against the custom of "shaking the body by the arm" is the Abbé Défourny, of Beaumont.

The association of which the Abbé is the head proposes, according to an Italian journal which described not long ago the reception of the Cure of Beaumont by the Pope, to "re-establish respect in families and to inspire Christians with a horror for medicine and war." It further appears from a French journal, published at Lyons, that the Abbé Défourny "sells for the reproval by ecclesiastical authority of a most disrespectful usage which comes from the Frenchmen and which consists in slapping by the propositus de maire à l'Anglaise the body of the person whom it is intended to salute," and that he "asks for the approbation of the Christian salutation which consists of kissing the hands of parents and superiors, or of inclining one's self respectfully before them and saying 'Let Jesus Christ be praised.' Laudator Jesus Christus." The Pope has given but a guarded reply to the Abbé Défourny's petition, contenting himself with observing through the proper authority, "that there is no reason why it should not be deplored," or more literally, "that nothing stands in the way of its being deeply desired" that the new formula for wishing good morning should be generally adopted.

ANCIENT AND MODERN COACHING, WITH ANECDOTES OF THE ROAD.

BY LORD WILLIAM LINTON.

The term "slow coach" became proverbial, and was applied not alone to the lumbering six-in-hand vehicles that travelled at almost a man's pace, but to every school-boy and collegian who possessed little or no ambition. Unfortunately, in those days the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals did not exist, or many a hulking fellow would have been laid up for his merciless use of the lash when urging his wretched cattle up a severe hill or over roads recently laid down with large, unbroken stones—smooth "macadamised" roads being not then in prospective existence. So heavy was the draught that an appeal was being constantly made to the passengers to alight and walk up any declivity, which over a stage or two of ten miles was done by a proficient and fit to belong to the horse driving club.

A great many aspirants for coaching honours fancy that sitting quietly on the box, and guiding the animals stably along the road, without coming in contact with a post, a curb stone, or another carriage, is all that is required; but this is far from being the case. To become a downright good coachman, a man should be able to put the team together, so as to alter a trace or bit during the journey; he must then take care that every horse does his work, and must keep the jades up to the collar. He must then be careful to ease his horses up a hill, springing down one, and taking advantage of any level pieces of road, making for the steeper part of a mountain. He must then learn how to handle his whip, so as to flip off a horse-fly from his leaders, and to double-thong a refractory wheeler after giving or refusing to work; he must remain periodically placed upon the box, even amidst danger, never losing his head or his temper, always remembering that upon his presence of mind depends the fate of his passengers. Many noblemen and gentlemen are who can drive cleverly, broken thoroughbred horses admirably well, but who would be at a loss if called upon to drive a stage-coach

to a "scratches" team to Epsom or Ascot. There are, of course, many honourable exceptions, and I select a few, and there may be others, who could worthily fill the places of the late "Oxford Will," Jack Adams, "Pierre," "Falkner," "Probyn," and "Fardon Dennis." At the head of the list I would place two noble Plantagenets—the Duke of Beaufort and his son, the Marquis of Worcester, who are *multi-succades*; next the Earls of Sefton, and Oravon, Lords Londesborough, Avaud, Carew, Cole, and Tredegar, Colonels Tyrwhitt, Owen Williams, the Hon. C. White, and Armitage, Messrs. Cooper, Trotter, F. Villiers, and H. Wombwell. It may appear inviolable to select the above when there are probably many more equally good; but I have witnessed the prowess of the above, and am sure not alone from what I have myself seen, but from what I have heard from others—*Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*.

JULES JANIN, THE JOURNALIST. He was the omnipotent critic before whose frown, the greatest actress of the Comédie Française trembled. His criticisms were often eminently and fantastic, his judgment seldom evolved from principles or a train of reasoning. But one most admirable thing is said of him: he never stuck the vaqueta and the jumble, and his severest strictures usually followed the night on which the artist achieved a great triumph. He is said to have something of a bas-haw, and to have sharply resented the least slight or lack of homage. He was thoroughly independent; to his pen alone he looked for advancement, and sought neither place nor favour from friends in power who would willingly have acceded it. He was an indefatigable contributor, who wrote upon all and every subject; he composed vaudevilles, comedies, romances, histories, travels, essays, translations; but he was essentially, and above all things, a *feuilletoniste*; he was the creator of the *feuilleton*, and its greater master. No man not even of his own nation, ever wrote so abundantly, so delightfully, and so brilliantly upon trifles. "He has created a style," says one of his contemporaries, "which is his best days and when the sun shines, is lively, graceful, captivating, made up of nothing like those game stuffs that the ancients called *fair lies*; this style, ready, piquant, and sparkling, produces the effect of a fresh and invigorating sherbet drunk on a summer's day in some lady bower." He never wrote better than upon the passing events of the hour; no subject was too frivolous, too serious, too private for his pen. On his marriage-day he sat down and wrote a *feuilleton* for the next *Débats*, in which he described his wife, his courtship, and every event of his nuptials. He was never at a loss for a theme—a shower of rain, a foggy evening, a retirement of a dameuse, the death of a flower girl, would suffice to bring forth from his pen the most delicious pages. And never was pen more digestive; it could never keep in a straight path, but wandered hither and thither, from that side to this; into the most irrelevant places, gossiping of everything it met, and saw, and thought in its labyrinthine meanderings until it forgot all about the place it started for—the thing it had set out to describe.—*Temple Bar*.

AN AMERICAN'S IMPRESSIONS. If a tract of land equal to the area of England were suddenly added to the kingdom by rising from the sea, and were equally divided among the inhabitants, the process of concentrating it in the hands of the few to the exclusion of the many would begin immediately. The rich would bid for the portions of the poorer, and would in the end obtain them by fair bargain. This must be the result in any country where the accumulation of wealth is great, where land-ownership confers social distinction, and were the area of land is small relative to the population. All three of these conditions exist in this country, to witness the consternation of the box-passengers when some amateur in the box "handled the ribbons." Except with a very fast team, the coachman would turn to his companion and say, "If you have your driving-gloves on, and would like to take the reins over the next ten miles, you are welcome to do so." Of course the reply was in the affirmative. If a tyro accepted the offer it was very easy to discover the difference between the professional and the non-professional, which the horses themselves seemed to feel. They became sluggish; not all the "geep upping" and "go alongit" and the bare-faced use of the whip, the lash of which usually got entangled in the lamp or harness, could keep them "up" to their work. This was so apparent that some inside passenger would put his head out of the window and inquire the cause of the creeping pace they were proceeding at. "A heavy piece of road, Sir," responded the coachman, who thought none of the guineas or half-guineas he expected to receive was of the loss of time. "Why, I demand," said the inquiring gentleman, resuming his seat, "there's a young fellow driving, and I rather think it 'must be his first attempt!' " "Oh, we shall be overtaken," "Disgracious!" claimed in another. "It was only last week that the Windsor coach met with an accident through the reckless driving of some inexperienced fellow." "I'll report you," said an old gentleman, just roused from his slumbers—"I paid my fare to be driven by the proper coachman, and not by any puppy who probably never saw four horses in his life." "And I'll have you dismissed, coachman, for risking our lives," added another. Then came a jerk, which caused all the inside to break forth into the following exclamations: "There, I told you!" "We are going over!"

As though the arm were a sort of handle to the body—the most reprehensible. This custom against which the authority of the Church has at last been invoked is said by the authors of this movement to have been originally invented by the Freemasons, and to have been generally introduced in England as a cheap and convenient means of carrying favour at elections. It may be hoped that in proposing a solemn renunciation of one of the most characteristic of English customs our French friends are not preparing to throw off the very numerous ideas, words, and practices which they have thought fit to borrow from us. The late Dr. Verrier, in his "Mémoire d'un Bourgeois de Paris," frankly admits that cleanliness was introduced into France by the English after the year 1815. A return to the ancient custom of saluting by an inclination of the head will, it is said, fit those who pledge themselves to it into association with the good and great of former times. The chief ostensible promoter of the movement against the custom of "shaking the body by the arm" is the Abbé Défourny, of Beaumont.

The association of which the Abbé is the head proposes, according to an Italian journal which described not long ago the reception of the Cure of Beaumont by the Pope, to "re-establish respect in families and to inspire Christians with a horror for medicine and war." It further appears from a French journal, published at Lyons, that the Abbé Défourny "sells for the reproval by ecclesiastical authority of a most disrespectful usage which comes from the Frenchmen and which consists in slapping by the propositus de maire à l'Anglaise the body of the person whom it is intended to salute," and that he "asks for the approbation of the Christian salutation which consists of kissing the hands of parents and superiors, or of inclining one's self respectfully before them and saying 'Let Jesus Christ be praised.' Laudator Jesus Christus." The Pope has given but a guarded reply to the Abbé Défourny's petition, contenting himself with observing through the proper authority, "that there is no reason why it should not be deplored," or more literally, "that nothing stands in the way of its being deeply desired" that the new formula for wishing good morning should be generally adopted.

"There, I told you!" "We are going over!"

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Exported by China on the 1st December, 1875.

	COTTON GOODS.	WOOLLEN GOODS.	Birds' Nests, 1st quality.....	Porpoise, \$3,000 & 4,000
American Shadings, 14 lbs., per piece \$2.50 & 2.75	Blankets, 7 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	Blankets, 7 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	Black, 2 lbs., per piece \$1.50 & 1.60	Fish, Dry Stannum.....
American Drills, 14 lbs., per piece \$2.50 & 2.75	10 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	10 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	Green, 2 lbs., per piece \$1.50 & 1.60	Green, 2 lbs., per piece \$1.50 & 1.60
Cotton Yarn, No. 18 & 24, per 100 lbs. \$1.00 & 1.05	12 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	12 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	Yellow, 2 lbs., per piece \$1.50 & 1.60	Yellow, 2 lbs., per piece \$1.50 & 1.60
" 40 lbs., per 100 lbs. \$1.00 & 1.05	15 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	15 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	Black, 1 lbs., per piece \$1.50 & 1.60	Black, 1 lbs., per piece \$1.50 & 1.60
Chintz, 14 lbs., per piece \$1.00 & 1.05	18 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	18 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	Red, 1 lbs., per piece \$1.50 & 1.60	Red, 1 lbs., per piece \$1.50 & 1.60
Dress Spotted Shirtings, 14 lbs., per piece \$1.00 & 1.05	21 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	21 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	Blue, 1 lbs., per piece \$1.50 & 1.60	Blue, 1 lbs., per piece \$1.50 & 1.60
Dress Drills, 14 lbs., per piece \$1.00 & 1.05	24 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	24 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	White, 1 lbs., per piece \$1.50 & 1.60	White, 1 lbs., per piece \$1.50 & 1.60
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece \$1.00 & 1.05	27 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	27 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	Black, 1 lbs., per piece \$1.50 & 1.60	Black, 1 lbs., per piece \$1.50 & 1.60
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece \$1.00 & 1.05	30 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	30 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	Yellow, 1 lbs., per piece \$1.50 & 1.60	Yellow, 1 lbs., per piece \$1.50 & 1.60
" 8 lbs., per piece \$1.00 & 1.05	33 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	33 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	Spanish Drapes, 1 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	Spanish Drapes, 1 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75
" 10 lbs., per piece \$1.00 & 1.05	36 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	36 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	METALS.	METALS.
Grey Cloth, 14 lbs., per piece \$1.00 & 1.05	39 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	39 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	Iron, Nail Rod, per piece \$1.00 & 1.05	Iron, Nail Rod, per piece \$1.00 & 1.05
" 12 lbs., per piece \$1.00 & 1.05	42 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	42 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	Brass, Sheet, per piece \$1.00 & 1.05	Brass, Sheet, per piece \$1.00 & 1.05
Hanovershire Blue, 14 lbs., per piece \$1.00 & 1.05	45 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	45 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	Lead, Sheet, per piece \$1.00 & 1.05	Lead, Sheet, per piece \$1.00 & 1.05
Light Blue, 14 lbs., per piece \$1.00 & 1.05	48 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	48 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	Wire, per piece \$1.00 & 1.05	Wire, per piece \$1.00 & 1.05
Java, 50 yards, per piece \$1.00 & 1.05	51 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	51 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	Lead, Sheet, per piece \$1.00 & 1.05	Lead, Sheet, per piece \$1.00 & 1.05
Mustard, 14 lbs., per piece \$1.00 & 1.05	54 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	54 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	Lead, Sheet, per piece \$1.00 & 1.05	Lead, Sheet, per piece \$1.00 & 1.05
Woolen, 50 yards, per piece \$1.00 & 1.05	57 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	57 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	Lead, Sheet, per piece \$1.00 & 1.05	Lead, Sheet, per piece \$1.00 & 1.05
White Spotted Shirtings, 14 lbs., per piece \$1.00 & 1.05	60 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	60 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	Lead, Sheet, per piece \$1.00 & 1.05	Lead, Sheet, per piece \$1.00 & 1.05
Zibet, 14 lbs., per piece \$1.00 & 1.05	63 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	63 lbs., per yard \$2.50 & 2.75	Lead, Sheet, per piece \$1.00 & 1.05	Lead, Sheet, per piece \$1.00 & 1.05